

PART I—Section 2.

GENERAL.

No. G. 223—G. M. 102-16-6, dated 7th July 1916.

In continuation of Government Notification No. G. 121—G. M. 76-15-304, dated 4th July 1916, the following Notification No. 4183-90-W-11, dated the 10th June 1916 issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, publishing a consolidated list of prohibited and restricted exports from the United Kingdom, is hereby republished for general information.

The 10th June, 1916.

No. 4183-90-W.-II.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A. PROCLAMATION.

PROHIBITING, UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

GEORGE R. I.

Whereas by Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces:

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description:

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," may whilst a state of war exists be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation restriction) Act 1914," it is enacted that Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description:

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas a Proclamation dated the 28th July, 1915, and various Orders dated respectively the 30th July, the 3rd and the 12th August, the 16th September, the 4th, the 13th and the 19th October, the 3rd and the 24th November, the 13th, the 20th, and the 28th December, 1915, the 28th January, the 12th and the 23rd February, the 16th and the 30th March, and the 14th April, 1916, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Proclamation and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamation and Orders should be revoked :

And whereas We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated :

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the abovementioned Proclamation and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked :

And We have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

That the exportation of the goods mentioned in the Schedule hereto be prohibited as follows :—

- (1) Goods marked (A), to all destinations ;
- (2) Goods marked (B), to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates ;
- (3) Goods marked (C), to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any such foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports.

SCHEDULE.

- (C) Absinthe ;
- (B) Accoutrements ;
- (A) Aeroplane dope ;
- (A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts ;
- (A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft ;
- (B) Alunite ;
- (C) Anchors and chain cables ;
- (A) Aneroids suitable for aircraft ;
- (B) Animals, living, for food ;
- (A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war ;
- (C) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material ;
- (C) Arrack ;
- (B) Asbestos and articles manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos ;
- (C) Asphalt and liquid or solid bitumen ;
- (A) Baggings and sackings, old ;
- (C) Bags and sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags) ;
- (A) Bags and sacks made of jute ;
- (C) Balsams ;
- (B) Bandoliers, leather ;
- (A) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.
- (A) Baudruche skin ;
- (B) Beeswax ;
- (C) Belting, woven hair ;
- (C) Bicycles and their component parts ;
- (B) Binnacles ;
- (C) Black plates, and black sheets under $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick ;
- (B) Bladders ;
- (C) Blankets ;
- (B) Bones in any form and bone ash ;
- (B) Boots, heavy, for men ;
- (B) Buckets, suitable for camp use ;
- (C) Burners, acetylene ;
- (B) Camp equipment, articles of ;
- (C) Camphor ;
- (C) Candles (except candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow) ;
- (B) Candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow ;
- (C) Canes and sticks, unmounted ;
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts ;

- (A) Canvas, old ship;
- (A) Canvas cuttings;
- (B) Capsicum;
- (A) Capsicum, oleo-resin of;
- (A) Carbon, Brazilian;
- (C) Carbon, gas;
- (A) Carbons, suitable for searchlights;
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts;
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;
- (B) Carts, two wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts;
- (C) Casein and preparations thereof;
- (B) Casings;
- (A) Celluloid;
- (A) "Celluloid" sheet, non-inflammable, and similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water;
- (C) Charcoal;
- Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye stuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and tanning extracts, the following:—
 - (B) Acetanilide;
 - (A) Acetates, all metallic;
 - (A) Acetic acid;
 - (A) Aceto-celluloses;
 - (A) Acetone and its compounds and preparations;
 - (A) Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and its preparations;
 - (A) Alcohol, absolute;
 - (A) Alcohol, methylic;
 - (A) Aluminium nitrate;
 - (B) Aluminium, oxides of, and mixtures containing aluminium oxides;
 - (C) Aluminium, salts of (except aluminium nitrate and sulphate, alumino-ferric and ammonium alum);
 - (B) Aluminium sulphate;
 - (B) Alumino-ferric;
 - (A) Amidol and mixtures containing amidol;
 - (A) Amidopyrine;
 - (B) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide);
 - (B) Ammonia, liquefied;
 - (B) Ammonia liquor;
 - (B) Ammonium alum;
 - (A) Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;
 - (A) Amyl acetate;
 - (A) Anthracene oil;
 - (C) Antimony, compounds of (except sulphides and oxides of antimony);
 - (B) Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;
 - (A) Antipyrine (phenazone) and its preparations;
 - (A) Anti-tetanus serum;
 - (C) Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, and mixtures containing arsenic;
 - (B) Barium sulphate;
 - (A) Belladonna and its preparations;
 - (A) Belladonna alkaloids, and their salts and preparations;
 - (B) Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;
 - (A) Benzol and its compounds and preparations;
 - (C) Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate);
 - (A) Bismuth nitrate;
 - (C) Bleaching powder;
 - (C) Borax and mixtures containing borax;
 - (C) Boric acid;
 - (C) Boron compounds;
 - (B) Bromine and alkaline bromides;
 - (A) Caffeine and its salts;
 - (B) Calcium carbide;
 - (C) Calcium sulphate;
 - (C) Calcium sulphide;
 - (B) Cantharides;

- (A) Carbolic acid and compounds thereof, and preparations containing carbolic acid;
- (A) Carbon disulphide;
- (B) Carbon tetrachloride and its preparations;
- (A) Cerium, oxide and salts of;
- (A) Chloral and its compounds and preparations;
- (A) Chlorates, all metallic;
- (B) Chlorine;
- (B) Chromium, compounds of (except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate and chromium nitrate), and mixtures containing such compounds of chromium;
- (A) Chromium acetate;
- (A) Chromium chlorate;
- (A) Chromium nitrate;
- (A) Coal tar, all products (except creosote) obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures containing such products or derivatives;
- (A) Cobalt nitrate;
- (B) Cobalt, oxides and salts of (except cobalt nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of cobalt;
- (B) Cocaine and its salts and preparations;
- (B) Colchicum and its preparations;
- (A) Collodion;
- (A) Copper acetate;
- (C) Copper, compounds of (except copper acetate, copper iodide, copper nitrate-copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper), and mixtures containing such compounds of copper;
- (B) Copper iodide;
- (A) Copper nitrate;
- (B) Copper, suboxide of, and mixtures containing suboxide of copper;
- (B) Copper sulphate;
- (C) Creosote;
- (A) Cresol, compounds and preparations of cresol (except saponified cresol) and nitrocresol;
- (B) Cresol (saponified);
- (A) Cyanamide;
- (A) Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;
- (A) Dimethylaniline;
- (A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes or dyestuffs;
- (A) Emetin and its salts;
- (A) Ergot of rye;
- (A) Ether, acetic;
- (A) Ether, formic;
- (A) Ether sulphuric;
- (A) Eucaine hydrochloride, eucaine (benzamine) lactate, and their preparations;
- (C) Formic acid;
- (B) Formic aldehyde;
- (A) Fusel oil (amylalcohol);
- (A) Gentian and its preparations;
- (A) Glycerine, and preparations containing glycerine not otherwise specially prohibited;
- (A) Green oil;
- (B) Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate;
- (C) Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons (except carbontetrachloride, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates);
- (A) Henbane and its preparations;
- (B) Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its compounds and preparations;
- (B) Hydrobromic acid;
- (B) Hydrochloric acid;
- (A) Hydroquinone, and mixtures containing hydroquinone;
- (A) Indigo, natural and synthetic;
- (C) Iodine and its compounds and preparations;
- (C) Iron sulphates;
- (A) Ipecacuanha root;

- (B) Magnesium chloride and sulphate and mixtures containing magnesium chloride or sulphate;
- (A) Manganese, peroxide of;
- (B) Mercury, compounds and preparations of (except nitrate of mercury), and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury;
- (A) Mercury nitrate;
- (A) Methylaniline;
- (A) Methyl salicylate, and preparations containing methyl salicylate;
- (A) Metol, and mixtures containing metol;
- (A) Napthalene and its compounds and its preparations;
- (A) Neo-salvarsan;
- (A) Nickel nitrate;
- (B) Nickel, oxides and salts of (except nickel nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of nickel;
- (A) Nitrates, all metallic;
- (A) Nitric acid;
- (A) Nitro-toluol;
- (A) Novocain and its preparations;
- (C) Nux vomica and its preparations;
- (C) Nux vomica alkaloids and their salts and preparations;
- (A) Opium and its preparations;
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations;
- (E) Oxalic acid;
- (B) Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
- (A) Paraformaldehyde;
- (A) Paraldehyde;
- (A) Perchlorates, all metallic;
- (A) Phenacetin and its preparations;
- (A) Phosgene (carbonyl chloride);
- (B) Phosphorus and its compounds;
- (A) Picric acid and its components;
- (A) Platinum, salts of;
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash;
- (A) Potassium chlorate, and mixtures containing potassium chlorate;
- (A) Potassium cyanide, and mixtures containing potassium cyanide;
- (A) Potassium, nitrate (saltpetre);
- (A) Potassium, perchlorate;
- (A) Potassium, permanganate;
- (B) Potash salts (except potassium chlorate, cyanide, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate and permanganate), and mixtures containing such potash salts;
- (A) Pyridine;
- (A) Pyrogalllic acid, and mixtures containing pyrogalllic acid;
- (B) Quinine and its salts;
- (A) Radium compounds;
- (A) Saccharin;
- (A) Salicylic acid and its preparations;
- (A) Salipyrine;
- (A) Salol and its preparations;
- (A) Salvarsan;
- (B) Santonin and its preparations;
- (B) Senna leaves and pods;
- (B) Soda, caustic;
- (C) Sodium carbonate and bicarbonate;
- (C) Sodium cyanide, and mixtures containing sodium cyanide;
- (B) Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate), and mixtures containing sodium hyposulphite;
- (B) Sodium prussiate, and mixtures containing sodium prussiate;
- (A) Sodium salicylate and its preparations;
- (C) Sodium sulphate and bisulphate (nitre cake);
- (C) Sodium sulphide;
- (A) Spent oxide;
- (B) Stramonium leaves and seeds;
- (C) Strontium sulphate;
- (A) Sulphonal;
- (A) Sulphur and preparations containing sulphur
- (A) Sulphur, chlorides of;
- (A) Sulphur dioxide, liquefied;

- (A) Sulphuric acid ;
- (A) Sulphuric acid, fuming, (oleum) ;
- Tanning extracts, the following :—
 - (A) Chestnut extract ;
 - (A) Oakwood extract ;
 - (A) Valex ;
 - (A) Valonia ;
 - (c) Other extracts and substances for use in tanning ;
- (B) Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartrates ;
- (A) Theobromine sodium salicylate ;
- (A) Thorium, oxide and salts of ;
- (A) Thymol and its preparations ;
- (B) Tin, chlorides of ;
- (c) Tin, compounds of (except chlorides and oxide of tin) ;
- (B) Tin, oxide of ;
- (A) Toluol and its compounds and preparations ;
- (A) Triphenyl phosphate ;
- (A) Trional ;
- (A) Trioxymethylene ;
- (B) Tungsten, oxides and salts of ;
- (c) Ultramarine, and mixtures containing ultramarine ;
- (B) Urea and its compounds ;
- (A) Xylol and its compounds and preparations ;
- (B) Zinc chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing zinc chloride or sulphate ;
- (c) China stone ;
- (B) Chronometers ;
- (A) Cinematograph films ;
- (c) Clay, China potters', and ball ;
- (c) Cloth manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair, except khaki woollen or worsted cloth ;
- (A) Cloth khaki woollen or worsted, and mixtures thereof ;
- (B) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- (A) Coal tar ;
- (c) Coconut, desiccated ;
- (B) Coke, except petroleum coke ;
- (A) Coke, petroleum ;
- (A) Collar check, woollen ;
- (B) Compasses for ships, and component parts thereof ;
- (A) Compasses, other than ships' compasses ;
- (c) Cordite presses ;
- (c) Cork and cork dust and articles wholly manufactured from cork or cork dust or both ;
- (c) Cotton, all manufactures, mixtures, and products of, not otherwise specially prohibited ;
- (A) Cotton pulp ;
- (A) Cotton rags and rags containing cotton ;
- (c) Cotton, raw ;
- (A) Cotton shoddy ;
- (A) Cotton wadding and articles containing cotton wadding ;
- (A) Cotton waste and articles containing cotton waste ;
- (A) Cotton wool and articles containing cotton wool ;
- (B) Crucibles (plumbago) ;
- (A) Cylinders, metal, such as can be used for containing compressed gas ;
- (B) Deer skins ;
- (c) Dextrine ;
- (B) Diamonds prepared for use in draw plates ;
- (A) Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes ;
- (c) Dies for cartridge cases ;
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts ;
- (B) Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing wire ;
- (c) Dynamo sheets ;
- (B) Electric lamps ;
- (A) Electrodes, carbon, for electric furnaces ;
- (B) Electros for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony or copper ;
- (c) Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum) carborundum and crystolon and manufactures thereof ;

- (B) Equipment, military;
- (A) Esparto grass;
- (A) Explosives;
- (B) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats;
- (B) Fatty acids and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids;
- (B) Fencing staples;

Ferro alloys, the following:—

- (B) Ferro-cerium;
- (B) Ferro-chrome;
- (B) Ferro-Manganese;
- (A) Ferro-molybdenum;
- (B) Ferro-nickel;
- (B) Ferro-titanium;
- (A) Ferro-tungsten;
- (B) Ferro-vanadium;
- (B) Spiegeleisen;
- (A) Ferro-silicon;
- (B) Fibre, China;
- (A) Fibre, Mauritius;
- (A) Fibre, Mexican;
- (A) Fibre, Mexican Istle;
- (A) Fibre, New Zealand flax;
- (C) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and yarns made therefrom;
- (A) Field glasses;
- (B) Files;
- (A) Firearms, rifled, and their component parts;
- (B) Firearms unrifled, and their component parts;
- (C) Fishing gear (except tackle for fishing by rod and line);
- (A) Flax fabric, suitable for aircraft;
- (A) Flax, raw;
- (A) Flax shakings;
- (A) Flax tow;
- (A) Flax waste;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, the following:—

- (B) Beans;
- (C) Brewers' and distillers' grains;
- (C) Brewers' dried yeast;
- (C) Buckwheat;

Cakes and meals, the following:—

- (C) Biscuit meal;
- (C) Calf meal;
- (C) Coconut and poonac cake;
- (B) Compound cakes and meal;
- (B) Cotton seed cake, and cotton seed meal;
- (C) Fishmeal and concentrated fish;
- (C) Gluten meal or gluten feed;
- (C) Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
- (C) Hempseed cake and meal;
- (C) Husk meal;
- (B) Linseed cake and meal;
- (C) Locust bean meal;
- (C) Maize germ meal;
- (C) Maize meal and flour;
- (C) Meat meal;
- (C) Palmnut cake and meal;
- (C) Poppy seed cake and meal;
- (C) Rapeseed or colza seed cake and meal;
- (C) Sesame seed cake and meal;
- (C) Soya bean cake and meal;
- (C) Sunflower seed cake and meal;
- (B) Whale cake;
- (B) Whale meal;
- (C) Chick peas;
- (C) Dari;
- (C) Gram or dhol;

- (c) Green forage
- (A) Hay;
- (B) Lentils;
- (c) Lupin seeds;
- (B) Maize;
- (c) Maize germs;
- (B) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;
- (c) Millet;
- Offals of corn and grain, the following :—
 - (A) Bran;
 - (A) Middlings;
 - (c) Mill dust and screenings;
 - (A) Pollard;
 - (B) Rice meal (or bran) and dust;
 - (A) Sharps;
 - (B) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
 - (c) Pigeon peas;
 - (A) Straw;
- (B) Forges, portable;
- (B) Fuel manufactured;
- (c) Furs, and manufactures thereof;
- (A) Fuses;
- (B) Fustic (chips and extract);
- (c) Gauges for cartridges and shells;
- (A) Glass for optical instruments;
- (B) Gloves, fingerless sheepskin;
- (B) Gloves, men's woollen;
- (B) Gloves, with leather palms;
- (c) Glucose;
- (B) Goat skins;
- (A) Goldbeaters' skin;
- (A) Gramophone and other sound records;
- (B) Graphite, and mixtures containing graphite;
- (B) Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—
 - Brass rivets;
 - Cutlan studs;
 - Heel attaching pins;
 - Heel tip nails;
 - Heel tips;
 - Hobnails;
 - Lasting tacks and rivets, and iron shoe rivets;
 - Protector studs;
 - Screwing wire;
 - Steel bills;
- (c) Grindstones;
- (c) Grubbers;
- (B) Guanos;
- (c) Gums (except such as contain caoutchouc and except gum tragacanth);
- (B) Gums containing caoutchouc;
- (A) Gum tragacanth;
- (B) Guts;
- (c) Hacksaw blades;
- (B) Hair, animal;
- (B) Hair, animal, tops, noils, and yarns of;
- (c) Handles and helves for grubbers, pickaxes, spades and shovels;
- (A) Harness and metal fittings therefor;
- (A) Heliographs;
- (A) Hemp, other than Manila hemp;
- (c) Hemp, Manila;
- Hemp, the following manufacturers of:—
 - (c) Binder and reaper twine;
 - (B) Cloth;
 - (B) Cordage and twine (except cordage or twine of Manila hemp, and binder or reaper twine);
 - (c) Cordage and twine of Manila hemp;
 - (A) Hemp ropes, old;
 - (A) Hemp waste;

- (A) Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses, and calf-skins;
- (B) Horse shoes;
- (B) Hosiery, wool or wool mixed, for men's wear;
- (B) Huts, wooden;
- (c) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following:—

- Cordite presses;
- Dies for cartridge cases;
- Gauges for cartridges or shells;
- Incorporators;
- Lapping machines;
- Rifling machines;
- Wire-winding machines;

- (B) Implements for cutting or fixing barbed or galvanised wire;

- (A) Incandescent mantles;

- (c) Incorporators;

- (A) Jute padding;

- (A) Jute piece goods;

- (B) Jute, raw and carded;

- (A) Jute threads;

- (A) Jute twist;

- (A) Jute waste;

- (A) Jute webbing;

- (A) Jute wrappers (Surrat tares);

- (A) Jute yarns;

- (B) Kettles, camp;

- (A) Khaki camel fleece;

- (A) Khaki woollen or worsted cloth and mixtures thereof;

- (B) Lacs, not including lac dye;

- (B) Lanterns suitable for camp use;

- (c) Lapping machines;

Leather and leather goods of the following descriptions:—

- (c) Chamois, glacé kid, morocco, persians, roans, and seal-leather;

- (B) Leather articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes;

- (B) Leather bandoliers;

- (B) Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and picking bands;

- (B) Leather belts;

- (c) Leather, bookbinding;

- (c) Leather, enamelled, japanned or varnished;

- (B) Leather laces;

- (B) Leather pouches;

- (c) Leather suitable for textile machinery, except leather belting and picking bands;

- (B) Leather suitable for military clothing;

- (A) Leather suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots;

- (c) Leather waste;

- (c) Linen manufactures, the following:—

- Canvas;

- Canvas hose;

- Drills, woven;

- Ducks, woven;

- Linen piece goods woven from bleached yarns, but not bleached in the piece;

- Linen thread;

- Linen yarn;

- Union cloths containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent. or upwards;

- (A) Linen waste;

- (B) Logwood (chips, extract, and preparations);

- (B) Lubricants and articles and mixtures containing lubricants;

- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof;

- (c) Machinery for ditching and trenching;

- (c) Machinery, metal-working, and component parts and accessories thereof;

- (A) Magnesite and magnesite bricks;

- (A) Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite;

- (A) Magnetos;

- (B) Manures, compound, containing nitrate or phosphate;

(B) Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;

(c) Mess tins;

Metals and ores, the following:—

(A) Aluminium, alloys of aluminium, and manufactures of aluminium;

(B) Antimony and alloys of antimony;

(C) Arsenical ore;

(B) Bauxite;

(A) Cerium and its alloys (except ferro-cerium, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates);

(B) Chrome ore;

(B) Cobalt, cobalt ore, and alloys of cobalt;

(C) Copper ore;

(B) Copper, unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles, slabs, bars, ingots, scrap, rods and plates and also wrought copper of the following descriptions:—Copper and brass pipes, sheets, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings, and copper foil;

(c) Copper manufactures, the following:—

All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys not otherwise specifically prohibited;

(A) Iron, ore;

(A) Iron, pig;

(A) Iron, pyrites;

(A) Iron scrap;

(B) Lead ore;

(A) Lead, pig;

(B) Lead, pipe, scrap, or sheet, and solder containing lead;

(A) Magnesium and its alloys;

(B) Manganese and manganese ore;

(A) Mercury;

(B) Molybdenum and molybdenite;

(B) Nickel, alloys of nickel, and nickel ore;

(A) Platinum, alloys of platinum, and manufactures containing platinum;

(B) Scheelite;

(B) Selenium;

(B) Sodium;

(A) Spelter and spelter dross;

(A) Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum, and any tools or other articles made from such steel;

(B) Steel and steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel, or vanadium;

(A) Steel angles, channels, joists, tees and other steel sectional material;

(A) Steel billets, blooms, and slabs;

(A) Steel bridge work, pier work and structural material;

(A) Steel flats, rounds, and squares (except carbon steel for tools and steel for mining purposes);

(A) Steel ingots;

(A) Steel plates and sheets $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and over;

(A) Steel scrap;

(A) Steel sheet bars;

(A) Steel tubes;

(A) Steel wire;

(A) Steel wire rods;

(B) Tin, alloys of tin not otherwise specifically prohibited, and manufactures of tin (except hollow-ware, tin plates, and receptacles made from tin plates);

(B) Tin ore;

(C) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates;

(A) Tungsten (except tungsten filaments for electric lamps);

(B) Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;

(B) Vanadium;

(B) Wolframite;

(B) Wolfenite;

- (B) Yellow metal;
- (A) Zinc ashes;
- (B) Zinc ore;
- (A) Zinc, alloys of zinc, and manufactures of zinc;
- (A) Mica, mica chimneys, mica splittings, micanite, and micanite cloth;
- (B) Mineral jellies;
- (B) Mines and their component parts;
- (C) Monazite sand;
- (B) Motor spirit (except benzol, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations);
- (C) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories;
- (B) Nautical instruments;
- (B) Needles, hosiery;
- (B) Nightlights;
- (B) Oakum;
- (A) Oats;
- (C) Oil, blast furnace;
- (C) Oils, creosote, except wood tar oil;
- (B) Oil fuel, except oil fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship;
- (B) Oil fuel, shale;
- (B) Oils, all animal and vegetable (not including essential oils), and articles and mixtures containing such oils;
- (B) Oil waste;
- (B) Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures of the foregoing;
- (B) Oil, wood tar;
- Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products, the following:—
 - (B) Castor beans;
 - (B) Cocoanuts;
 - (B) Copra;
 - (B) Cotton seed;
 - (B) Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (Arachides);
 - (B) Hempseed;
 - (B) Linseed;
 - (B) Palm nuts and palm kernels;
 - (B) Poppy seeds;
 - (B) Rape or colza seed;
 - (B) Sesame seed;
 - (B) Soya beans;
 - (B) Sunflower seed;
 - (C) Other oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products;
- (B) Ovens, suitable for camp use;
- (C) Packings, engine and boiler;
- (A) Paper, waste;
- (B) Paraffin oil;
- (B) Paraffin wax;
- (C) Peat;
- (B) Pepper;
- (A) Periscopes;
- (B) Petroleum, fuel oil;
- (B) Petroleum, lighting oil;
- (B) Petroleum, gas oil;
- (B) Petroleum spirit and articles containing petroleum spirit;
- (C) Petroleum and its products not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (B) Phosphate rock, namely:—
 - Apatites;
 - Phosphates of lime and alumina;
- (A) Photographic sensitive films, plates, and printing paper, whether exposed or not;
- (C) Pickaxes;
- (C) Pimento;
- (B) Pigskins;
- (B) Pitches derived from fats, greases, oils or fatty acids;
- (B) Plumbago;
- (C) Pocket lamp cases, and cases fitted with bulbs but not containing batteries;
- (A) Powder, aluminium;

- (B) Powder, bronze (except aluminium powder);
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;
- Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—
 - (B) Animals, living, for food;
 - (C) Arrowroot;
 - (B) Barley, barley meal, and pearled and pot barley;
 - (C) Bean flour and meal;
 - (C) Biscuits, bread and cakes;
 - (B) Butter;
 - (C) Cassava powder;
 - (B) Cheese;
 - (C) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof;
 - (C) Cocoa husks;
 - (C) Cocoa shells;
 - (C) Coffee;
 - (C) Cornflour;
 - (C) Corn grits;
 - (B) Eggs in shells;
 - (C) Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen;
 - (C) Farina;
 - (C) Fish;
 - (C) Fruit, fruit preserves, and nuts used as fruit;
 - (C) Hominy;
 - (B) Lard and imitation lard;
 - (C) Lentil flour and meal;
 - (C) Macaroni;
 - (B) Malt;
 - (C) Malt sugar;
 - (C) Mandioca;
 - (B) Margarine;
 - (A) Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
 - (C) Meat, extract of;
 - (C) Meat of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
 - (C) Meats, tinned or potted;
 - (B) Milk, condensed or preserved;
 - (B) Oatmeal and rolled oats;
 - (C) Onions;
 - (C) Pea flour and meal;
 - (B) Peas (except tinned and bottled peas, and peas packed in cardboard boxes or, similar receptacles);
 - (C) Potatoes and potato flour;
 - (C) Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals;
 - (C) Rice and rice flour;
 - (C) Rye, rye flour and meal;
 - (C) Sago and sago flour and meal;
 - (C) Semolina;
 - (C) Soups, compressed and desiccated;
 - (C) Spaghetti;
 - (A) Sugar, cane and beet;
 - (C) Tapioca and tapioca flour;
 - (C) Tomato pulp;
 - (C) Vegetables, fresh (except peas);
 - (C) Vermicelli;
 - (A) Wheat, wheat flour, and wheatmeal;
- (A) Pulp-board waste;
- (A) Rags, cotton, and rags containing cotton;
- (A) Rags, linen;
- (B) Rags, woollen, shoddy, and mungo applicable to other uses than manure;
- (C) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway waggons, and their component parts, steel rails, steel sleepers, steel springs, wheels, axles, and tyres);
- (A) Railway material, the following:—
 - Steel rails;
 - Steel sleepers;
 - Steel springs;
 - Wheels, axles, and tyres;

- (B) Railway waggons and their component parts (except steel springs, and wheels, axles, and tyres);
- (B) Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics suitable for the manufacture of gas mantles;
- (A) Range finders and their component parts;
- (C) Rattans;
- (C) Resins and resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc);
- (B) Resinous substances containing caoutchouc;
- (A) Revolution indicators suitable for aircraft;
- (C) Rifling machines;
- (C) Rock crystal;
- (B) Rope made of steel wire, and steel hawsers;
- (B) Rubber (raw, waste, and reclaimed), solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, and any other preparations containing rubber, and also balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palenbang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc;
- (B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of;
- (C) Rugs, (except horse rugs);
- (B) Rugs, horse;
- (C) Rum and imitation rum;
- (C) Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom;
- (B) Sacks, coal;
- (A) Saddle felt;
- (A) Saddlery, and metal fittings therefor;
- (A) Saddle serge;
- (C) Salt, rock, and white (except table salt);
- (B) Sausage skins;
- (B) Search lights;
- (C) Seeds, clover and grass;
- (B) Sheepskins, haired or woolled;
- (B) Shellac;
- Shipbuilding materials, the following:—
 - (A) Boiler tubes;
 - (A) Condenser tubes;
 - (C) Diesel and other internal combustion engines for marine propulsion, and component parts of such engines;
 - (C) Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;
 - (C) Iron plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding;
 - (C) Ships' auxiliary machinery;
- (C) Shovels;
- (B) Signalling lamps and their component parts;
- (B) Silica bricks;
- Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—
 - (B) Broad silks of all kinds, whether all silk or of silk mixed with other yarns (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads), in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed but unweighted;
 - (A) Silk braid, silk cloth, silk thread, suitable for cartridges;
 - (B) Schappe and spun yarns;
 - (B) Shantung silk;
 - (A) Silk noils;
 - (B) Silk, raw or thrown;
 - (B) Silk waste;
- (A) Sisal strings, old;
- (A) Sisal waste;
- (C) Slag wool;
- (A) Soap containing more than one per cent of glycerine;
- (C) Soap (except soft soap) containing one per cent or less of glycerine;
- (B) Soap, soft, containing one per cent or less of glycerine;
- (C) Sounding machines and gear;
- (C) Spades;
- (C) Sparking plugs;
- (C) Spices other than pepper;
- (B) Spiegeleisen;
- (A) Spirits, methylated;
- (A) Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;
- (C) Starch;

- (A) Steel stampings, suitable for aircraft;
- (B) Stockinette;
- (A) Strawboard waste;
- (B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus;
- (B) Surgical bandages and dressings (except cotton wadding and cotton wool, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations);
- (B) Surgical instruments;
- (A) Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being fire arms), and their component parts;
- (B) Syringes, hypodermic;
- (B) Tar vegetable;
- (B) Tar, wood;
- (A) Tarpaulins;
- (C) Telegraphs (except wireless), instruments and material for (not including insulated wires and cables, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates).
- (B) Telegraphs, wireless, instruments and materials for;
- (C) Telephones, materials for (except telephone sets and their component parts);
- (B) Telephone sets and their component parts;
- (A) Telescopes;
- (B) Tents and their component parts;
- (C) Terneplates and receptacles made from terneplates;
- (A) Theodolites;
- (B) Thermometers, clinical;
- (C) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates;
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts;
- (B) Torpedo nets;
- (B) Torpedo tubes;
- (C) Transformer sheets;
- (A) Tubes, brass, solid drawn;
- (B) Tubes, brass, brazed;
- (A) Tubes, copper, solid drawn;
- (A) Turnbuckles suitable for aeroplanes;
- (B) Turpentine (oil and spirit), and articles containing turpentine;
- (B) Turpentine substitute, and articles containing turpentine substitute;
- (C) Twist drills;
- (B) Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles (whether attached to a vehicle or cycle or not), together with articles and materials especially adopted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;
- (B) Uniform clothing (except second-hand military uniform clothing);
- (A) Uniform clothing, second-hand military;
- (B) Vessels, boats and craft;
- (B) Waggon, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton or over, and their component parts;
- (A) Waggon covers;
- (C) Water bottles suitable for military use;
- (C) Wax, carnauba;
- (B) Waxed paper;
- (B) Waxes, mineral and vegetable (except carnauba), and composite waxes;
- (B) Web equipment;
- (B) Wires and cables, insulated;
- (C) Wire-winding machines;
- Woods, the following:—
 - (A) Ash;
 - (A) Ash three-ply wood;
 - (C) Lignum vitae;
 - (C) Mahogany;
 - (C) Plywood, except ash three-ply wood;
 - (A) Spruce;
 - (A) Walnut;
- (B) Wool grease;
- (B) Woollen and worsted yarns and mixtures thereof;
- (B) Woollen scarves, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, and men's woollen gloves and underwear;
- (B) Woollen rags, shoddy, and mungo, applicable to other uses than manure;
- (B) Wool nails and mixtures thereof;

- (B) Wool, raw (sheeps' and lambs'), and mixtures thereof;
 (B) Wool tops and mixtures thereof;
 (B) Wool waste;
 (B) X-ray apparatus.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. G. 255—G. M. 112-16-3, dated 6—7th July 1916.

It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned gentlemen have been deputed by the Municipal Boards and the Recognized Associations in the Kolar District to the Representative Assembly of 1916:—

Electorate	Names of Representatives	Occupation
Kolar Municipality	1. Mr. B. Venkataramaniah 2. „ M. S. Rama Char ... 3. „ Kalyana Singh ...	Pleader. Do Retired Military Subedar.
Sidlaghatta Municipality	Mr. S. Hampiah	
Mulbagal Municipality	„ Basetti Gurappa	Patel and landholder.
Chikballapur Municipality	„ Y. Venkatarayappa	Merchant.
Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board	„ R. H. P. Bullen	Mining Superintendent.

No. G. 377—G. M. 121-16-3, dated 10th July 1916.

It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned gentlemen have been deputed by the District Board Municipal Councils and Recognized Associations of the Hassan District to the Representative Assembly of 1916:—

Electorate	Names of Representatives	Occupation
Hassan District Board	Mr. K. Thammaiya ... „ Mahamad Raza ...	Coffee Planter. Retired Assistant Commis- sioner.
Hassan Municipality	„ S. Ramanna ... „ B. Suryanarayana Rao ...	Pleader. Do
Hole-Narsipur Municipality	„ M. Subba Rao ...	Do
Hassan District Agricultural and Industrial Association.	„ S. Venkatesaiya ...	Advocate.
South Mysore Native Planters' Association.	„ Igur Puttegowda ...	Coffee Planter and Patel.
South Mysore European Planters' Association.	„ C. J. Hayward ...	Coffee Planter.

No. G. 473—G. M. 559-15-4, dated 11th July 1916.

It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned gentlemen have been deputed by the Municipal Boards and Recognized Associations of the Shimoga District to the Representative Assembly of 1916:—

Electorate	Names of Representatives	Occupation
Shimoga Municipality	1. Mr. Venkappiah 2. „ Abdul Azeez Sahib 3. „ Lakshmaiya	Landholder Contractor Sahukar
Nagar Sabha	1. „ A. Ananthaiya	Pleader

No. G. 387—G. M. 120-16-2, dated 10—11th July 1916.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following gentlemen have been deputed by the District Board Municipal Councils and Recognized Associations of the Bangalore District to the Representative Assembly of 1916 :—

Electorate	Names of Representatives	Occupation
1. Bangalore District Board ...	1. Mr. Gopalaswami Aiyar	Landholder.
	2. „ Byatappa	Do
2. Bangalore City Municipal Council.	1. „ M. Ramachandra Rao Sindhe.	Merchant.
	2. „ M. Subbaiya	Florest.
	3. „ B. Usman Khan	Cloth Merchant.
	4. „ G. Siddavirappa	Do
3. Doddballapur Municipality...	1. „ S. Puttanna	Sahukar.
4. Devanhalli Municipality ...	1. „ Kempa Setti	Cloth Merchant.
5. Anekal Municipality ...	1. „ Maragi Hanuman-tappa.	Sahukar.
6. Channapatna Municipality...	1. „ Viswanatha Setti	Cloth Merchant.
7. Closepet Municipality ..	1. „ Varadappa Setti	Landholder.
8. Bangalore Law Association	1. „ H. Nanjundiah, B.A., B.L.	Advocate.
9. Vokkaligara Sangha, Bangalore.	1. Rao Saheb Mr. H. Channaiya.	Retired Sub-Judge.
10. Central Mahomedan Association, Bangalore.	1. Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan.	Timber Merchant.
11. Lingayat Education Fund Association, Bangalore.	1. „ M. Basava Iya, B.A., B.L.	Advocate.
12. Anjuman-e Mahadavia, Channapatna.	1. „ Maulvi Syed Murt-yuza Saheb.	

No. G. 576—G. M. 517-15-4, dated 13th July 1916.

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore is appointed Custodian of Enemy Property, Mysore, in addition to his own duties till the war is over or until further orders.

No. G. 578—G. M. 517-15-5, dated 13th July 1916.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Custodian of Enemy Property, Mysore, will keep a record of—

- (a) debts (including Bank balances) due to persons or firms in the State from persons or firms residing or carrying on business in an enemy country;
- (b) other property in enemy countries (including securities) belonging to persons or firms in the State;
- (c) personal luggage detained in an enemy country and belonging to such persons; and
- (d) claims against enemy Governments, e.g., in respect of public securities of those Governments and goods or property requisitioned, sequestered or destroyed by those Governments.

2. Persons or firms desiring to register their claims should apply in the appropriate form to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Mysore, or to the Deputy Commissioner, within those jurisdiction they reside or carry on business. The forms prescribed for the purpose and any other information required on the subject may be obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property or the Deputy Commissioner concerned. As soon as Deputy Commissioners receive applications, they should hold an enquiry into the matter and forward them to the Custodian with their report.

No. G. 738—G. M. 128-16-2, dated 18th July 1916.

In continuation of Government Notification No. G. 9530—G. M. 142-15-17, dated 6th January 1916, the following Press Communique dated 16th June 1916, issued by the

Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry on the subject of the treatment of goods discharged from German ships requisitioned by the Italian Government, is hereby republished for general information:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Simla, the 16th June 1916.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated the 12th May 1916, is published for general information:—

TREATMENT OF GOODS DISCHARGED FROM GERMAN SHIPS REQUISITIONED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received, through H. M. Ambassador at Rome, the following Memorandum from the Italian Government on the subject of goods discharged from German steamers which have been requisitioned by them:—

TRANSLATION.

In order to regulate in a definite and uniform manner the treatment to be accorded to goods discharged from German steamers requisitioned in the ports of the Kingdom and Colonies, the following rules have been laid down:—

(a) The State Departments concerned will within as short a delay as possible proceed to requisition all such goods as can be utilised.

(b) Goods originally belonging to subjects of neutral States may, subject to the observance of the rules laid down under heading (e), be freely imported and re-exported abroad; in the latter case subject always to the existing regulations governing the exportation and transit of goods included in the lists of absolute and conditional contraband.

(c) As regards non-requisitioned goods of German ownership, the Customs may, subject to the observance of the formalities and precautions indicated under (e) allow unlimited re-exportation abroad, or importation into the kingdom, of such of these goods as may be shown by production of reliable documents to have been acquired and paid for by subjects of allied States before February 10, 1915.

As regards goods of German ownership claimed by subjects of neutral States, the Customs authorities may only allow the re-exportation of such of these goods as may be shown by production of reliable documents to have been acquired and paid for before March 1, 1915, and subject to the proviso that for such of these goods as are included

in our lists of absolute and conditional contraband it is necessary to have the further assurance on the part of the Governments of the countries to which they are destined that they will not be re-exported in any way or form.

(d) For goods of German ownership which have not been acquired and paid for by Italians or by subjects of allied States prior to February 10, 1916, or by subjects of neutral States prior to March 1, 1915, no permission can be granted for importation or re-exportation abroad (i.e., to allied or neutral countries) unless the price which the acts of sale show the goods to have fetched, and which the Customs authorities must themselves examine and verify, is first deposited at the Customs. The sum paid will be deposited by the Customs authorities with the Caisse of Deposits and Loans till the end of the war.

Re-exportation to neutral countries of goods from requisitioned German steamers must moreover be subordinated to the observance of the rules and precautions which in general govern exportation and transit of goods to the countries themselves.

(e) The Customs authorities will in no circumstances permit the release of the goods in question for importation into the Kingdom or re-exportation abroad, unless the original bills of lading, duly endorsed, and the proper orders of release, signed by the legal representatives of the shipping companies concerned, or, in their absence, by persons whom the Swiss Consul shall have indicated as authorised to execute the operations of liquidating the goods on behalf of the above mentioned companies have been first presented, and the *nulla osta* of the naval and military authorities in so far as the requisitioning of the goods is concerned has been obtained.

Moreover before consigning the goods the Customs authorities must satisfy themselves

that any expenses incurred by the naval authorities in connection with the goods have been refunded to them.

If in verifying the cases it is found that goods are other than those indicated in the *nulla osta* of the naval and military authorities, the Customs authorities will not allow the operations to proceed unless a fresh *nulla osta* of the above mentioned authorities is produced.

(f) As regards unclaimed goods, the Customs authorities, within a fixed time limit to be fixed by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Marine, shall arrange, in Agreement with the Captains of the Ports, for their sale as abandoned goods by public auction, all private negotiations being excluded in every case.

The net proceeds of such sale shall be deposited with the Caisse of Deposits and Loans, in the manner prescribed under (c).

Perishable goods or goods which constitute a danger to public health or the safety

of the ports may be sold at any moment, whoever the owners may be, after their condition and value have been established, and the net proceeds will be deposited in the manner and under the conditions above laid down.

(g) The duty fixed in the existing general tariff will be levied on German goods which are allowed to be imported.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs will notify the Swiss Legation, as protecting German interests in Italy, of the discharge of cargoes from each of the requisitioned vessels. Thirty days from the day of such discharge will be granted as period within which goods which cannot be requisitioned may be withdrawn. This time-limit may be lengthened, or also reduced, if the exigencies of the port concerned, of commerce, or of public welfare, demand.

Foreign Office,

May 11, 1916.

No. G. 739—G. M. 102-16-18, dated 18th July 1916.

In continuation of Government Notifications Nos. G. 16298—G. M. 76-15-282, and G. 17248—G. M. 76-15-301, dated the 1st and 28th June 1916 respectively, the following letter from the Government of India in regard to the importation into India of goods of Belgian Origin re-exported from the United Kingdom, is hereby republished for general information.

Letter No. 4783-W.-II, dated the 21st June 1916, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry to the Governments of Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Burma; the Commissioner in Sind and the Political Resident, Aden.

"In modification of my letter No. 2279-W., dated the 29th April 1916, I am directed to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government of

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor,

Your information

India have decided that goods of Belgian origin re-exported from the United Kingdom will in future be allowed importation into India only when accompanied by copies of specification for Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, or Shipping Bill, as the case may be, prescribed in this Department Notification No. 13467-W., dated the 14th August 1915. The certified copies of the license granted by the Board of Trade, referred to in paragraph 2 of letter mentioned above, will therefore not be required.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of that letter, I am to say that as regards goods manufactured in Holland with enemy and Belgian labour and material, the certificates of Consular Officers will, in the case of goods obtained through the intervention of a firm in the United Kingdom, be communicated by the India Office direct to the Collector of Customs concerned. In the case of such goods obtained without the intervention of a firm in the Dutch exporter to the Indian importer for submission to the Local Collector of Customs, who, if he is satisfied, would permit the importation of the goods.

3. I am to add that the India Office has also pointed out that the shipment permits referred to in paragraph 5 of my letter of the 29th April last covering goods of Belgian origin going to neutral countries are issued by His Majesty's Consul under instructions from the Foreign Office and not by the Board of Trade."

No. G. 750—G. M. 567-15-4, dated 18th July 1916.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following gentlemen have been deputed by the Municipal Boards and Recognized Associations of the Chitaldrug District to the Representative Assembly of 1916:—

Electorate	Name of Representative	Occupation
Chitaldrug Municipality	1. Mr. S. Rama Rao	Merchant.
	2. " N. Bhima Rao	Pleader.
Harihar Municipality	1. " H. Channabasava-	Merchant and Landholder.
	iya.	
Anjuman-i-Himayathi Islamia, Molakalmuru.	1. " Mahasul Mahomed Khabula Hussain.	Do

No. G. 780—G. M. 102-16-21, dated 19th July 1916.

In continuation of Government Notification No. G. 223—G. M. 102-16-6, dated the 7th July 1916, the following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, amending the list of prohibited and restricted exports from the United Kingdom is hereby republished for general information :

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 24th June 1916.

No. 4816-90-W.-II.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 25th day of May 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, should be amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

- (1) That the heading "(B) Rope made of steel wire, and steel hawsers" should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "(A) Rope made of steel wire, and steel hawsers";
- (2) That the heading "(c) Sodium carbonate and bicarbonate" should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the headings:—

(c) Sodium bicarbonate;

(B) Sodium carbonate;

- (3) That the following headings should be added:—

(c) Asphalt, coal tar;

(A) Boilers;

(A) Calves' stomachs;

(c) Citric acid;

(c) Honey;

(c) Pitch, coal tar;

(c) Pitch, rosin;

(c) Pitch, wood;

(c) Syrups which may be used as food for man, and molasses produced from cane sugar.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fiteroy.

No. G. 781—G. M. 102-16-22, dated 19th July 1916.

In continuation of Government Notification No. G. 16684—G. M. 76-15-293, dated 13th June 1916, the undermentioned paper regarding Bills of lading is hereby republished for general information :—

Demi-Official letter No. 4686-W-II, dated the 19th June 1916 from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, to all Collectors of Customs.

The Secretary of State for India now telegraphs that Bills of lading may be made out either to the British Consul (1) on account of an approved consignee or (2) on account of a bank with an indication to notify the approved consignee. Will you please make this known?

No. G. 782—G. M. 102-16-23, dated 19th July 1916.

In continuation of Government Notification No. G. 120—G. M. 76-15-506, dated 4th July 1916, the following notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry is hereby republished for general information :—

Notification No. 4819-W-II, dated the 24th June 1916 of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

In pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Trading License (Persia), 1916 published with this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade) No. 2274-W, dated the 29th April 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that Heskell Dangoor of Hamadan is well disposed towards the British Government.

No. G. 783—G. M. 553-15-2, dated 19th July 1916.

It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned gentlemen have been deputed by the District Board, and Municipal Councils of the Tumkur District to the Representative Assembly of 1916 :—

Electorate	Names of Representatives	Occupation
1. Tumkur District Board ...	1. Mr. Maddagiri Sivaramaiya...	Pleader..
	2. „ T. G. Nagappa ...	Landholder.
2. Tumkur Municipality ...	1. „ Mahomed Yusuf Sahab	Merchant.
	2. „ B. Kesar Singh ...	Retired Amildar.
	3. „ T. Hema Hanumanthaiya	Retired Assistant Commissioner.

No. G. 785—G. M. 122-16-6, dated 19th July 1916.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following gentlemen have been deputed by the Kolar District Board to the ensuing Representative Assembly :—

Electorate	Names of Representatives	Occupation
Kolar District Board ...	1. Mr. Narasapur Rama Rao ...	Contractor.
	2. „ Kanapalli Dodda Subba Reddi.	Patel.

No. G. 787—G. M. 153-16-2, dated 19th July 1916.

It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned gentlemen have been deputed by the District Board, Municipal Councils and Recognized Associations of the Mysore District to the Representative Assembly of 1916 :—

Electorate	Names of Representatives	Occupation
1. Mysore District Board ...	1. Mr. Mir Raza Ali ...	Landholder
	2. „ Chikmallappa ...	Do and Patel
2. Mysore City Municipal Council.	1. „ Amble Annaiya Pandit	Landholder
	2. „ M. Venkatakrishnaiya	School Master
	3. „ D. Banumiah ...	Sahukar
	4. „ N. Srikantaiya ...	Landholder
3. Chamarajnagar Municipality.	1. „ Siddagangappa ...	Do
4. Bannur Municipality ...	1. „ Shankaranaranappa	Do
5. Malvalli Municipality ...	1. „ Gunduramaiya ...	Do
6. Hunsur Municipality ...	1. „ Sanjiva Setti ...	Merchant
7. The Bar Association, Mysore.	1. „ A. Ramanna ...	Advocate
8. Sree Yadugiri Sadananda Varadhi Sabha, Melkote.	1. „ M. D. Narasimhaiengar	Landholder

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Office Memorandum No. G. 15870—G. M. 37-15-78, dated 22nd May 1916.

The following revised rules regulating the admission into and the loan of books, etc., from the General and Revenue Secretariat (New) Library are issued for guidance.

RULES REGULATING ADMISSION, LOAN OF BOOKS, Etc.

1. The Library shall be open from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
2. Admission shall be restricted to Gazetted Officers, Members of the Legislative Council and the Economic Conference.
3. Books should not be lent out of the Library unless duplicate copies are available. Requisitions for books should be on a printed form prescribed for the purpose.
4. The time allowed for retention of books shall be one week.
5. The officials of the General and Revenue Secretariat not lower in rank than First Division Clerks may likewise have the loan of the books when they are required for official reference.
6. The Librarian should open a register in the prescribed form and duly fill up the columns therein before a requisition is complied with, the serial number of the entry in the register being the same as that noted on the requisition slip.
7. A list of books lent out and not returned within the prescribed time should be prepared by the Librarian and submitted to the Registrar on the 5th of every month and orders be obtained for their recall.
8. The borrower shall be responsible for the value of the books lent out to him if they have been lost or mislaid or otherwise cannot be returned to the Library after such recall. The presence of the voucher with the Librarian shall be considered sufficient proof of such non-return.
9. A printed copy of these rules shall be pasted on to the inner face of the cover of every book in the Library.

No. 12—San. 12-15-48, dated 3rd July 1916.

It is hereby declared that under clause 1 of Section 2 of Regulation I of 1916, vaccination shall be compulsory for a period of two years, from 15th July 1916, in the Sira Municipality, Tumkur District.

No. 37—San. 12-15-49, dated 4th July 1916.

It is hereby declared that under clause 1 of Section 2 of Regulation I of 1906, vaccination shall be compulsory for a further period of two years, from 15th July 1916, in the Narasimharajapura Municipality, Kadur District.

No. 653—San. 16-8, dated 19th July 1916.

The following notifications of the Madras Government are republished for general information:—

I.

Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Manchala in the Adoni Taluk of the Bellary District, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary, Salem and Coimbatore Districts, the Mysore and Hyderabad States, the Bombay Presidency and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Raghavendraswami Car festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 7th to 8th August 1916, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

II.

Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Katsapuram in the Adoni Taluk of the Bellary District, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary Districts, the Mysore and Hyderabad States, the Bombay Presidency and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Anumantraya festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 14th to 20th August 1916, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

By Order,
D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

REVENUE.

No. J. 270—Regis. 21-15-4, dated 17th July 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 78 of the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to make permanent the scales of fees for the registration of documents, registrable in Books I and IV, prescribed, as a tentative measure, in Government Notifications, Camp No. J. 13, dated 23rd October 1912 and No. J. 3703—Regis. 35-12-5, dated 4th June 1913, respectively.

No. 365—Ml. 47-15-101, dated 12th July 1916.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, VII of 1894, it is hereby declared, that the land described hereunder is required for a public purpose, viz., for widening the existing lane to the east of the Akkipet road No. III Division, Bangalore City, and under Sections 7 and 3 (c) of the said Regulation, the Senior Vice-President, Bangalore City Municipal Council is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner and is authorised to take order for the acquisition of the said land :—

District	City	Division	Street	Name of khate-dar or owner	Munl. No.	Description	Total extent	Extent now required			Boundaries			
								Length in ft.	Breadth in ft.	Area	East	West	North	South
Bangalore	Bangalore	III Division	Akkipet road	Lakshmana Sahaji	208	Vacant land	10.8 sq. yds.	$13\frac{1}{2} + 19\frac{1}{2}$ 2	$4\frac{1}{2} + 5\frac{1}{2}$ 2	57.4 sq. ft. or 10.3 sq. yds.	Dismantled verandah authorisedly built by Chowdri Mallappa	Akkipet road	Lane	Muniappa's Shop No. 202

REMARKS.—Sketch showing the property to be acquired may be inspected in the City Municipal Office, Bangalore.

No. 622—Ml. 10-15-6, dated 19th July 1916.

The term of office of some of the Members of the undermentioned Municipalities in the Shimoga District having expired, the following gentlemen are either appointed or re-appointed as members of the Municipalities noted against their names :—

- I. Kumsi ... (1) Mr. Chordi Ramachandrappa, landholder.
(2) „ Nadgi Guru Rao, shambhog and landholder.
(3) Patel Veerappa, patel.
(4) „ Kurubar Kariyappa, patel.
- II. Channagiri... (1) Mr. Mahalingappa, landholder and sahukar.
(2) „ V. Nanjundaiya, sahukar.
(3) „ K. Ananthaiya, merchant.
(4) „ Santebeennur Usman Sab, contractor and landholder.
(5) „ Channagiri Bheema Rao, landholder and Honorary Supervisor, Co-operative Society.
- III. Honnali ... (1) Mr. Nadig Raghavendrappa, landholder.
(2) „ Balakrishna Rao, Pleader and landholder.
(3) „ Gulam Hussain Sahib, merchant.
(4) „ Attar Mohiddin Sab, merchant.
(5) „ Ningaiya, merchant and landholder.